

11/28/77 [3]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday - November 28, 1977

7:45 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:15 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

8:30 Senior Staff Meeting - The Roosevelt Room.

9:00 Cabinet Meeting. (Mr. Jack Watson).
(2 hrs.) The Cabinet Room.

11:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:30 Meeting/Dam Safety. (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat).
(30 min.) The Cabinet Room.

12:00 Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.
The Oval Office.

2:00 Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.
(20 min.)

2:30 Meeting with Secretary Joe Califano et al.
(30 min.) (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat) - The Cabinet Room.

3:45 Meeting with Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski et al.
(45 min.) The Oval Office.

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11/28/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Someone → Mid East (SA-J-5)
Pick out positive elements
of Sadat's statements
Name Cairo "pre-Geneva"
No inc in aid → Egypt/Is
Inform Dobrynin of trip
Attend Cairo mtg - ?

{ Emissary ^{1ST}
Delay Cairo
Will attend
Reelin to Geneva

Cy → Mid E this weekend
su/Syria - Geneva date
S/E effort contribute → Peace

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 11/18</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 11/25</u>
Presidential	36,575	33,890
First Lady	1,525	1,380
Amy	345	385
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	38,525	35,725

BACKLOG

Presidential	11,150	11,650*
First Lady	150	150
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	11,300	11,800

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	45%	48%
WH Correspondence	25%	18%
Direct File	17%	21%
White House Staff	5%	4%
<u>Other</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>9%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	8,590	25,585
Mail Addressed to WH Staff	14,970	13,789

*Backlog has increased the last two weeks due to a heavy amount of absenteeism in the Mail Analysis Department. Appropriate action has been taken to correct this situation, and backlog should be back down below 10,000 by next week.

cc: Senior Staff

MAJOR ISSUE IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 11/25/77

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for U.S. Aid to Alleviate World Hunger	97%	0	3%	1,015
Support for Tuition Relief Tax Credit S. 834, H.R. 3403	97%	0	3%	971
Support for Palestine Liberation Organization Representation at Peace Talks	2%	96%	2%	941
Support for H.E.W.'s Proposed National Guidelines for Hospitals (1)	0	99%	1%	841
Support for Returning the Crown of St. Stephen to Hungary	1%	99%	0	651
Support for Extension of Deadline for State Action on ERA	9%	91%	0	591
Support for Tougher Restrictions on Steel Imports	96%	0	4%	563
Support for National Health Care Kennedy-Corman Bill S. 3, H.R. 21	94%	3%	3%	279
Support for Panama Canal Treaties	11%	87%	2%	277
Support for Administration's Energy Act, Including Continued Regulation of Natural Gas	29%	56%	15%	218
			TOTAL	6,347

(1) SUPPORT FOR H.E.W.'s GUIDELINES FOR HOSPITALS (99% Con)

People from rural areas and small cities argue that the proposed regulations would force hospitals which have less than an 80 percent overall occupancy rate to close down or to curtail services.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE
BOB THOMSON

Bb

RE: UTILITY RATE REFORM CONFERENCE

The conferees made key decisions on several wholesale rate provisions today. Agreements were reached on wheeling and interconnection which appear satisfactory. However, the conferees made preliminary decisions to authorize year-long FERC studies of utility pooling and shortage standards.

As with the coal conversion and conservation conferences, Senator Johnston remains the dominant figure among the Senate conferees. He is the only Democrat among the Senators who has the expertise to argue on equal terms with the House members. Consequently, even the liberal Senators defer to him.

It is still likely that the utility rate reform conference will be concluded by Thursday. However, Senator Jackson left at noon for Seattle because of illness in his family. He will not be back until next Monday at the earliest. Therefore, the natural gas conference is not likely to begin until that time.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
CIVILIAN CONTROL OF
THE MILITARY

The United States is constitutionally committed to civilian control of the military. This control is proper and essential. However, it is just as essential that the civilians exercising this control seek the advice of the military service Chiefs prior to making decisions. Whether such advice is heeded or not is up to the person in authority. The professional military leader can provide advice based on years of experience and a great depth of understanding of the consequences of contemplated actions. There appear to be too many instances of late where decisions have been made by the civilian leadership without prior consultation with the military leadership.

The concept of civilian control of the military was to prevent the military from taking warlike actions without due process. It was not intended that civilians would become operational commanders of the services or would make decisions independent of top military consultation. If the transitory civilians do not seek the advice of the professional military leadership, faulty decisions can result. In addition it will lead to less than energetic support within the military for such decision. It will also tend to protect a weak military head by isolating him from his responsibility to provide and stand behind sound military advice.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

CAMP DAVID

Sunday
Nov. 27th

Mr. President -

This was a wonderful stay!
Even my skeet-shooting improved.

The enclosed cables provide
useful background on the Middle East
developments.

None are urgent or important.
All can be ignored. I have marked
the more significant passages.

Ulf.

P. S.

Many thanks to Rosalynn for having
Mike. We would have thanked her →

ourselves, but we wanted to leave
you both alone.

UNCLAS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER G. BOURNE ^{P.B.}

SUBJECT: INDIAN TYPHOON AND FLOOD DISASTER

This is to follow up our telephone conversation of last night.

The Indian flood disaster will clearly be one of the major human tragedies of this decade. Between 20,000 and 50,000 may have died and up to three million are homeless. Since India, as a matter of pride, has not accepted your offer of bilateral assistance, we must rely for now upon the voluntary agencies already engaged in relief work in India. We have to date committed approximately \$325,000 to the relief effort through CARE and the U.S. Government P.L. 480 Food For Peace Stocks which have been diverted from ongoing CARE and Catholic Relief Services programs. West Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States are so far the major donors. At our request, the voluntary agencies are meeting this weekend in India and the Embassy will cable their requirements to us by Monday, November 28. Ambassador Goheen has released \$25,000 from his emergency fund.

YOUR ROLE - A pro forma cable of concern with offers of bilateral aid has gone from you to the Indian government. I think, however, it would be strongly in your interest if you could publicly demonstrate more than this token concern.

..Mention it at your news conference Tuesday. Stressing that this is a tragedy that should be of concern not just to India and the United States, but to people everywhere. The death toll in 24 hours may end up close to the total number of Americans who died in ten years in Viet Nam.

..I am available to go to India as your representative should the Indian government wish it. I have not gone so far because to do so when they have declined bilateral aid might seem to be interfering and imply that we think they cannot handle the job. They are, however, aware of the availability of myself or some other personal representative to go to India. An offer I have made through Ambassador Palkivala with NSC concurrence.

These acts would strongly bolster your image of global humanitarian concern not just in the United States, but in the eyes of the rest

UNCLAS

UNCLAS

Page 2

Memorandum to The President
From Peter G. Bourne
Indian Typhoon and Flood Disaster

of the world. This situation offers an opportunity to express the same level of concern for the lives of thousands of people in the developing world that we would show if this tragedy had occurred in a developed nation.

BILATERAL AID - If they agree to accept bilateral aid, we can assist in many ways.

Airlift - Through DOD, helicopters and cargo carrying planes can be made immediately available. The Indian air force which is currently fully engaged may be adequate to meet this need.

Medical Unit - C.D.C. can provide assistance in epidemic disease control both with personnel and vaccine. Indian vaccine supplies may be adequate.

Water - Potable water is a problem - we can supply water purification units, operating personnel, and engineers from AID and DOD.

Food - We have released 1,300 tons of P.L. 480 stocks, but because of recent record crops India can probably meet food needs.

Communications - We can offer a wide array of signal equipment from hand held walkie-talkies to sophisticated satellite communications.

Satellite Coverage - We have already requested NASA to image the affected area with the LANDSAT Satellite.

I am continuing to monitor the situation very closely with Ann Martindell, Director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

I was sorry to bother you yesterday, but at the time I placed the call to you I felt I had to make an immediate decision if I was to go to India so that if you thought I should go I could leave last night.

PGB:mp

UNCLAS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

INCREASING NUMBER OF SPACE REQUESTS -
GSA SUMMARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



United States of America
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

*Sta-
Discuss This
= Fay **
J

Administrator

November 25, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THRU: Rick Hutcheson

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of GSA Activities

Increasing Number of Space Requests

There is a great deal of pressure from all agencies for additional space. The agencies claim that they have new programs and need the space. I think this is a subject which must be faced soon.

Also, I would like an opportunity to discuss with you the enormous amount of surplus land and property which will come to GSA as a result of DoD base closings. I met on Tuesday with a foundation that would like to do a study on what the Federal Government should do with some of its large land holdings. Should they be kept for future use? Retained and preserved for open space? This is a subject I need to discuss with you as soon as possible.

Kefauver Dinner

I thought you might enjoy this additional article on the Kefauver Dinner with information on the funds which were raised.

for Robert T. Griffin
JAY SOLOMON
Administrator

at Hutcheson

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

CAB DECISION - DOCKET 31526

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
/	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
/	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
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	SCHULTZE

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Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
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	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
/	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
BOB LIPSHUTZ

Stu

SUBJECT: CAB Decision -- Docket 31526 -- Societe Anonyme
Belge D'Exploitation de la Navigation Aerienne

The CAB decision vacates an earlier suspension of super APEX fares for U.S. - Belgium service. These fares are 50 percent lower than normal economy fares.

These fares were suspended until Belgium signed an ad hoc agreement allowing us to suspend them in the future, if necessary. Belgium recently signed such an agreement; approval of this order will allow these discount fares to become effective.

All agencies recommend that you approve the Board's decision by taking no action. The Board's decision becomes final unless you disapprove on or before November 28, 1977.

APPROVE: ✓

DISAPPROVE: _____

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information and appropriate handling. Please transmit a copy of the attached to Secretary Brown for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: U.S. AIR FORCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Brown

cc 2 13

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

U.S. AIR FORCE

To H. Brown -
Brief comment
J. C.

A significant opportunity to conserve military male manpower may exist in the Air Force. A recent Brookings Institute study indicated that while combat considerations would limit Navy/Marine Corps to only about 8-9% women, USAF had the potential to absorb up to 76% without any changes to current law. When this is viewed in combination with certain other recruiting and retention statistics, it appears that unnecessary demands are being imposed by the Air Force on the dwindling national male youth pool. These demands, in turn, are straining scarce resources of the Army and Navy to compete among themselves for the leftovers. Additionally, life is significantly easier and more civilian-like in the USAF.

This conclusion can be drawn from the aforementioned non-combat environment in which most live and from various published indicies. For example, the USAF is not forced to take in the lower mental groups as are the other Services; they do not have a problem in retaining people in their career force; they do not have a deserter or unauthorized absentee problem; they achieve nearly 100% high school or high school graduate equivalents in recruiting; their extensive base complex within the United States offers a home-near-home arrangement which can hardly be considered equivalent to the arduous military existence of the combat arms or sea duty people in the other Services. As a matter of fact, it may well be that extensive civilization, in addition to significantly enhanced utilization of women, could be achieved to further minimize unnecessary drain on male youth. All of this should be reviewed and new programs initiated.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 28, 1977

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information and forwarding to Sec. Brown.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

RE: JC'S MEETING -- DEFENSE MATTERS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

to Brown

ZB

cc Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11-28-77

To H. Brown & Jbig

Set up another meeting
(luncheon?) with the
JCS. I would like
to have their frank
assessment of how well
we are consulting with
them on defense matters
& if they need better
briefing on political/
strategic matters. We
can also discuss specific
subjects - SALT, CTS, MBTR,
etc.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Jody Powell
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hugh Carter

~~RE:~~ CALLS RECIEVED BY COMMENT
OFFICE ON PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
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/		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
/		MOORE
/		POWELL
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	PETTIGREW
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	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 23, 1977

cc Jody
Frank
Ham
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Calls Received by Comment Office on
Panama Canal Treaties - 9/23-11/17

For your information, listed below by week are the incoming telephone calls on the Panama Canal Treaties which have been handled by the White House Comments Office. It appears the trend is in a favorable direction.

<u>Week</u>	<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Total Calls</u>
9/23-29	31%	69%	124
9/30-10/6	5%	95%	230
10/7-13	0%	100%	126
10/14-20	17%	83%	101
10/21-27	0%	100%	77
10/28-11/3	56%	44%	604
11/4-10	75%	25%	433
11/11-17	73%	27%	973

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The First Lady

RE: INAUGURAL COMMITTEE FUNDS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
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	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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November 25, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*
SUBJECT: Inaugural Committee Funds

After receipt of your decision paper and inquiries, I met with Bardyl Tirana, David Smoak, and the attorneys who represent the Inaugural Committee.

Regarding the restrictions on use of the trust funds in the future, the feeling of this group, which I share, is that the use of these funds should be restricted to events which relate to future inaugurations. There are two primary reasons for this attitude:

- (1) Such restrictions would prevent the diversion of these funds to other worthy, but unrelated "causes" in the future. Without such restrictions, the trustees would be under continuous pressure to use these funds in such diverse ways and diminish the monies available for public inaugural activities in the future. As an immediate example, the "Friendship Force" has made a request for \$200,000 to help defray its financial needs.
- (2) By restricting the use of these funds, and probably the income only, this trust fund can be a perpetual memorial to the type of "public participation" Inauguration which your Inaugural visibly symbolized.

Also, you requested me to assess the desirability and cost of keeping the Inaugural list up-to-date, perhaps annually. When this list was being developed, an agreement was worked out between the Inaugural Committee (a non-partisan group), the Democratic National Committee, and the Committee for Jimmy Carter, whereby the title to the list now vests in the Committee for Jimmy Carter; this was done in a manner which all parties believe is perfectly legal and proper. The list is being used from time to time, for political purposes, by the Democratic National Committee, but in each case with specific approval from the Committee for Jimmy Carter.

The attorneys for the Inaugural Committee, who have worked with other Inaugural Committees in the past, do not see any particular value to the Inaugural Committee itself to keep this list up-to-date, because a new list has to be developed for each Inauguration; therefore, it feels no particular need to keep the list up-to-date, and it, of course, could not authorize the use of such a list for political purposes. On the other hand, the Committee for Jimmy Carter and the Democratic National Committee, for political reasons, might keep this list up-to-date, and I will request the Democratic National Committee and the company which maintains our tape and does our mailings, to estimate the costs for doing so.

When the proposed charter and by-laws for the trust have been drafted, I will submit them to you for your observations and approval. This includes the selection of the trustees; at the present time, it is our consensus that these trustees probably should be five in number, including Bardyl Tirana, A. D. Frazier, David Smoak, a member of your immediate family (possibly Chip), and a corporate banking trustee (probably the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta).

I will keep you advised.

MEMORANDUM

~~THE~~ PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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INFORMATION

28 November 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *rl*
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. BARBARA BLUM MEMO reporting on the status of EPA's work on the initiatives contained in your environmental message.
2. GRIFFIN BELL MEMO acknowledging your October 6, 1977 letter concerning the US-Japan aviation negotiations.
3. JUANITA KREPS MEMO reporting on the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) program. "Member countries of the IWC are abiding by quota and regulations. However, two non-member nations, Peru and Korea, have taken whales in excess of IWC quotas in 1976... In addition... three member nations, Japan, Norway and France, import whale products from non-IWC countries, thus encouraging such countries to continue whaling outside the international regulatory framework." Secretary Kreps will be forwarding recommendations for possible action to you in the near future.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: REPORT ON ACTIONS THAT
DIMINSH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
CONSERVATION PROGRAM OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

For Summary



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

NOV 18 1977

"FYI"

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Report on Actions that Diminish the Effectiveness of the
Conservation Program of the International Whaling Commission

This memorandum responds to your memorandum of May 23, 1977, which requested me to report to you any actions that diminish the effectiveness of the program of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The IWC was established in 1948 under provisions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) "to establish a system of international regulation for whale fisheries to ensure proper and effective conservation and development of whale stocks" The IWC currently has 17 member nations and is responsible for conservation of the stocks of large whales.

Member countries of the IWC are abiding by quota and regulations. However, two nonmember nations, Peru and Korea, have taken whales in excess of IWC quotas in 1976.

Peru caught 213 sei and Bryde's whales in the South Pacific Ocean during January - June 1976, in an area where IWC nations took the total IWC quota of 198 whales. In addition, Peru caught 1500 sperm whales in 1976 in the South Pacific, and thus exceeded the IWC quota for that area. The Republic of Korea killed 43 fin whales in the North Pacific Ocean during the 1976 season. The IWC views this stock of fin whales as a Protection Stock and prohibits its whaling.

A determination that Peru and the Republic of Korea have conducted fishing operations which diminish the effectiveness of the IWC program is, for all practical purposes, equivalent to a certification under the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1976. Under this Act, I am obligated as Secretary of Commerce to certify to you any nation whose nationals are conducting fishing operations which diminish the effectiveness of any conservation program established under an international

fishery convention to which the United States is a party, e.g., the IWC. You then have the discretion to prohibit the importation of fish from the offending country. Documentation under this Act with respect to whaling activities by Peru and the Republic of Korea is in preparation at the present time.

Another nonmember nation, Chile, took a small number of sperm whales in 1976 in an area of the South Pacific where the total number of sperm whales taken by all countries exceeded the IWC quota. In view of the small number taken, I am not prepared to say that the taking by Chile diminished the effectiveness of the IWC. The following non-IWC countries may have conducted whaling operations in 1976, but statistics are not presently available: People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Somalia. Spain and Portugal have taken whales in the North Atlantic Ocean, but have not diminished the effectiveness of the IWC.

In addition to actual whaling operations, certain foreign trade practices diminish the effectiveness of the IWC. Three member nations, Japan, Norway, and France import whale products from non-IWC countries, thus encouraging such countries to continue whaling outside the international regulatory framework. The Federal Republic of Germany, a nonmember country, also imports whale products from a non-IWC country. At its 1977 annual meeting, the IWC passed a resolution calling on member nations to take all practicable action to prevent the importation of whale products from nonmember nations.

We are considering possible actions to be taken based on this information and will forward recommendations to you in the near future.


Juanita M. Kreps

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 18, 1977

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: U.S.-JAPAN BILATERAL AIR
NEGOTIATIONS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Putti - 2/11/11
summary*

	FOR STAFFING
X	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
	/	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	/	EIZENSTAT
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		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
	/	WATSON
	/	LANCE <i>TM</i>
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 17, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

SUBJECT: United States-Japan Bilateral
Air Negotiations

This memorandum is in response to your letter of October 6, 1977, concerning the United States-Japan international aviation bilateral negotiations.

As you know, the Tokyo round of these negotiations was adjourned without final resolution on October 18, to be reconvened in Washington on November 28, 1977. The Department of Justice, due to an apparent need to limit the size of the United States delegation, was not represented in Tokyo, but will participate in the resumption of the talks in Washington.

Within the inter-agency working group on international aviation policy, the Justice Department has pressed for lower scheduled fares and liberalized charter provisions for international air travel. We will continue to do so, in cooperation with other departments and agencies.

Although not the lead agency in this field, the Justice Department has a long-standing interest in limiting government-sanctioned exceptions to the principles of our antitrust laws.

In recent weeks, there have been signs that your pro-competitive international aviation decisions are having a substantial effect. As you may know, the Director General of IATA, the international air transportation cartel, reportedly called last week for a one-year moratorium on IATA's rate-fixing and market allocation activities in order to test the effects of the increased competition favored by the United States.

Over the last several months, the Justice Department, in addition to consulting on specific bilateral negotiations, has also worked with other interested agencies on an international aviation policy statement. After initial review and tentative

approval by you, I understand the statement was sent to the State Department at its request for further work. The Justice Department has sent its comments on the changes proposed by the State Department to your staff and to State.

We stand ready, of course, to assist you and the inter-agency working group in any further way that we can.

Frederic B. Bell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre

The attached is forwarded to you for
your information. If you wish to
comment, please call by 4:00 PM today.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE DIRECTIVE TO THE
EPA

1407 cl

should be
summarized
next wk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Note: Please call by 4pm if any counts, etc

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Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 16 1977

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

SUBJECT: Environmental Message Directives to the
Environmental Protection Agency

In your memorandum of May 23, 1977, you directed EPA to begin work on a number of initiatives contained in your environmental message. I am pleased to report that EPA has made significant progress in implementing your directives and supporting many of the other initiatives contained in the message.

Accomplishments to Date

EPA has submitted legislation to Congress consistent with your directives. In particular, we have:

- worked with Congress toward enacting an amendment to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act which would allow us to regulate directly the 1400 active chemical ingredients in pesticides;
- submitted amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act that would, among other things,:
 - allow us to move more swiftly when potentially injurious new chemicals are being discharged,
 - improve wetlands protection and increase state responsibility,
 - make pollution of our waters unprofitable as well as illegal.

EPA in conjunction with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and the

Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established an interagency effort to control hazardous materials more effectively. In this effort we are coordinating closely with the initiative on toxic chemical data led by the Council on Environmental Quality.

EPA has nominated a number of sites for designation as research marine sanctuaries in support of the initiative on marine sanctuaries led by the Department of Commerce.

Status of Directives Designed to Enhance
Existing Programs

EPA is moving rapidly to ensure that Federally funded sewage projects do not create additional environmental problems. We have proposed a number of amendments including ones designed to conserve water and eliminate eligibility of collector sewers for Federal funding. Administratively, we propose to handle problems such as excess capacity by limiting funding through rigorous cost-effectiveness analysis for both interceptor sewers and waste treatment plants.

EPA's analysis of current and alternative approaches for dealing with the construction of new facilities in areas not yet attaining air quality standards is proceeding on schedule. EPA is coordinating closely with the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Commerce, and the Council on Environmental Quality on this effort.

EPA has increased the level of resources being devoted to developing 1983 best-available-technology effluent standards to control toxic pollutants. This complex, technical effort is proving difficult to keep on a schedule consistent with court-set deadlines; however, EPA is working hard to produce environmentally sound, technically supportable standards within the allowed time constraints.

Work of the interagency Resource Conservation Committee has been accelerated in an effort to provide you with timely recommendations on the use of solid waste disposal charges. This effort will produce draft legislation on beverage containers shortly. Definitive recommendations on disposal charges will take more time to complete than originally anticipated. Nevertheless, we hope to have recommendations on the general concept of solid waste disposal charges by mid-December.

Standards for the control of toxic substances in drinking water will require more time than is provided by current legislative schedules. In the near future, the Administrator will personally review EPA's strategy and schedule for developing regulations in this area. He will also review the current status of regulations to control chloroform and trihalomethanes which together constitute the major portion of synthetic organic chemicals found in drinking water. We are exploring alternatives for additional resources so that our efforts can be accelerated in this critical area.

Status of Directives Designed to Improve Government Coordination

EPA and the Department of the Interior are developing a memorandum of understanding which will define the process for efficient regulation of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities to ensure that OCS exploration and development are not delayed by procedural confusion. The memorandum of understanding is expected to be completed in January.

EPA; the Department of Energy; and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have established a formal interagency coordinating committee to identify research requirements and mechanisms for integrating health research on advanced energy technologies. The three agencies hope to sign a joint letter of intent shortly that will cover development of joint procedures to identify health and environmental effects of advanced energy technologies, interagency assessment of present research programs, and cooperation on high priority joint research efforts.

In an effort to develop procedures for establishing environmental standards for new energy technologies, EPA and DOE are working on a memorandum of understanding that would require that DOE provide EPA with its Environmental Development Plans for each technology and that EPA provide DOE with guidance on control technologies. EPA is attempting to ensure that our future regulatory activities can be consistent with the guidance we provide DOE.

Status of Other Environmental Message Initiatives

In addition to our efforts on the specific initiatives identified in your memorandum to EPA, we are

leading or working on the implementation of over twenty other initiatives. For example, we have worked with the Department of Agriculture in an effort to integrate environmental concerns into their report on Cooperative Forestry Programs and initiated efforts to implement your Floodplains and Wetland Executive Orders.

Much, of course, remains to be done before your directives are fully implemented, but we are working hard to overcome the problems that are bound to occur in any effort of this nature. I will report to you periodically on our progress.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Barbara Blum', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Barbara Blum
Deputy Administrator

cc: Council on Environmental Quality

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JF*

SUBJECT: Program Evaluation

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

You mentioned at a recent budget review that you were looking for close examinations of programs, rather than all-or-nothing recommendations. That made me think of an article by a friend of mine, Charles Peters, published last January in the Washington Monthly.

To summarize, its points are these:

1) As much as anything else, you were elected to improve the performance of government, not simply to state new goals.

2) The greatest single barrier to improving performance is the lack of detailed knowledge of how well our programs work. If we don't have a clear idea of which programs have succeeded and which have failed, we are like archers firing arrows at a target but never finding out which have hit. It is difficult to correct our aim.

3) Even when those in the departments are the most competent you can find, even when their loyalty to you is complete, there is a rule of bureaucratic life that keep frank news from flowing up. Whenever a program succeeds, you can be sure that you'll hear about it. But when something goes wrong, each regional administrator will try to cope with it rather than letting the Secretary know, and each Secretary will try to keep it within the department rather than admitting it to you. These traits are natural human ones, but they keep you from knowing what you need to know as early as you should.

4) You will feel most confident about delegating real authority to the Departments if you are sure you'll find out how well they are using it. The OMB is now your major source of such knowledge, but Peters argues that you need something more. With a modest number of evaluators, either as part of the OMB or on the domestic policy staff, you would not find out in detail about every program in every department, but you would be sure of knowing the kinds of things that are going right and wrong in the kinds of programs that concern you most.

For what it is worth, I think this is one of the most important steps you can take to make the government work better.

How Carter Can Find Out What The Government Is Doing

by Charles Peters

As soon as Jimmy Carter was elected, he announced that the members of his new Cabinet would be powerful men once again. At his press conference on November 3 he said, "I would choose Secretaries of Agriculture, the Treasury, of Defense, HEW, HUD, and others who are completely competent to run their own departments. I would not try to run those departments from the White House. The White House staff would be serving in a staff capacity—not in an administrative capacity."

Carter made another gesture in the same direction a few weeks later, when he said that he enjoyed a new book by Stephen Hess, a former assistant in the Nixon White House who now works at the Brookings Institution. The book, called *Organizing the Presidency*, was a sort of emancipation proclamation for the oppressed masses of the Cabinet; it said, in essence, that the President should confine himself to deciding the big questions of public policy and—with the exception of foreign crises—leave the details of performance and execution to the people who run his departments.

Certainly there is virtue in delegating authority; it takes just a brief stroll down the memory lane of the Nixon years to remember why. But there is a serious danger too, namely that in its enthusiastic embrace of this new mistress, the Carter Administration

Charles Peters is editor-in-chief of The Washington Monthly.

tion may forget the plain-but-virtuous sweetheart who got Carter elected in the first place.

When Carter faced all those Udalls and Jacksons in the Democratic primaries, it was not stark differences of ideology that enabled him to prevail; rather, it was his emphasis on the way the government *performed*. Alone among the candidates, Carter gave a sign of understanding how it felt to be on the receiving end of government—to stand at that place at the end of the funnel where the brilliance of overarching conceptions is difficult to perceive, so thick is the fog of incompetence, foolishness, and waste. By the time he faced down Gerald Ford, Carter had to fight with more of the traditional Democratic weapons, but if he had not shown that he could do more than Spend, Spend, Spend, he would certainly have lost.

That is part of Carter's promise—to have a government that works again. Yet if he follows Hess' recommendations, he will never see it fulfilled. Simply delegating authority to the Cabinet, while hoping that performance will take care of itself, will only aggravate the problems of ineffectiveness and waste that so many voters are counting on Carter to correct.

Other Presidents have walked this road and discovered the same thing before. In *Before the Fall*, William Safire says that Richard Nixon, in his too brief impersonation of Disraeli, was intent on giving his Cabinet real authority to run an efficient govern-

ment:

"Nixon was determined to give his Cabinet members . . . much more of a say in running the government. He was sincere in this; it fit neatly into his basic idea of command structure, with decentralized authority. . . . [H. R. Haldeman] studied the recommendations of management consultants and agreed that staff-power decentralization should be the theme. . . . This was an article of faith with Nixon, whose generation of Republicans were brought up to denounce the swollen White House staffs of the FDR days—the 'janissariat'—and who matured in the staff system of the Eisenhower years, with Treasury Secretary George Humphrey effectively running the country and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles running the 'free world.'"

But it didn't work. It won't work for Carter, either, however much his character may glisten compared to Nixon's. Two obstacles stand in his way, and unless he removes them, decentralization will do nothing to improve the government's performance.

The first problem is that the departments, as presently organized, are hardly the ideal vehicles for smooth, efficient administration. Some day Carter's people may have the duplica-

year or two in coming, and until then Carter must continue to hold the reins, direct from the White House.

There will be no rest for the weary at this point, however, for a second obstacle will remain. Even in the most perfectly reorganized Department of Commerce or State, even with the most dedicated and scrupulous Secretaries, the basic rules of organizational life will mean that the departments and their Secretaries will almost never want to give the President what he almost always needs.

This President's interest lies in performance; four years from now, he must be able to show that his government has done the job. In the interest of improving performance, he needs to hear the good news and the bad news, to find out about the successes and the failures, the heroes and the goats. He may want to create this new agency and abolish that old one. He will, theoretically, be willing to rearrange and change and hire and fire, as experience and judgment show best.

The departments' interests will never be the same as that. Locked deep in the nucleus of each department and civil servant, determining behavior as reliably as DNA, is the double-helix of Survival. A civil servant may be honestly concerned about

'The President has a CIA to tell him what's happening in Poland, but no one to tell him what's up at HEW.'

tion and overlap eliminated; that is what his reorganization teams are working on right now. Through the miracle of modern science he may even change the administrative structure within the departments, so that Secretaries can exercise genuine control over the people who sit below them on the organization charts. But such happy changes will be at least a

the government's power and performance, but concern only goes so far. The *real* hierarchy of values—the impulses that cannot be ignored—are likely to go like this: most important is his own survival in his job; second, survival of the subdivision or program of which his job is part; third, survival of his department; and fourth, for the handful of political appointees at the

'Other Presidents have discovered the dangers of decentralization. Richard Nixon, in his too brief impersonation of Disraeli, was intent on giving his Cabinet real authority—but it didn't work.'

top of each department, survival of the Administration in the next election.

Who can sneer at these interests? Most people have similar ones in their own jobs. The danger is that they combine to push in an unhealthy direction. The President's desire for high performance will often conflict with the departments' desire to survive. And when it does, the departments will prevail unless the President has taken unusual steps to see that his programs are run the way he wants them run.

The one place where this conflict of aims is most likely to occur, and where it is most dangerous, is the transmission of reports about how well the government is performing. A transmission system of sorts now exists, of course. Program officers tell bureau heads, bureau heads tell Secretaries, Secretaries tell the President. But at each stage in this process—how can this be a surprise?—the laws of human nature come into play. Those whose career and identity are bound up with a program or department are unenthusiastic about passing on information that makes them look bad. Sometimes they do, but the odds are all against it. The pressure runs right to the very top: each Secretary is the Secretary of a certain department, and anything that diminishes the honor and respect of his organization inevitably diminishes him as well. The pressure runs, in fact, even beyond the top: it runs to the President, for when he reports to the nation about the results of his stewardship, he, too, will emphasize the brighter side.

The predicament comes down to

this: no President can rely on his appointees to transmit accurate information about how well the government is doing. Now and then he'll hear dour reports, but those who bring them will most often be angling to take over an agency by impugning its current management. (So, when Carter reduces inter-agency warfare by eliminating overlap, he will take away even this incentive to the bearers of bad news.) He has a CIA to tell him what's happening in Poland but no one to tell him what's up at HEW. And so the President limps along without reliable information. He may be surprised when a big housing scandal is reported in the newspapers. He may be frustrated when his orders for a more efficient welfare system seem to vanish in the haze. Depending on his literary taste at the moment, he may recall Bunyan's Slough of Despond or Vonnegut's "so it goes."

Or he may recall that Nixon found one very effective way to cope with this frustration. He had Haldeman cram each department with spies who functioned as extensions of the White House. Carter deplores that abuse, but three years from now he may have a little more sympathy for the frustration that drove Nixon to such lengths.

There is one other way out for Carter, one way to delegate authority without hiring a Haldeman of his own. It is to be sure that he is getting information from someone other than the Secretaries. The answer is to create an independent system that will report the facts to him.

Other leaders in other ages have made symbolic steps in this direction.

John Kennedy used to phone up lowly members of the bureaucracy to find out what they thought. Franklin Roosevelt sent Eleanor into the hinterlands. As governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter used to visit the offices of the state government and ask advice from people he would otherwise never have seen. All that is fine. But it cannot take the place of systematic, impartial reporting from

ants will want to read.

The second qualification concerns their attitudes: they must not be careerists. They should not hope to hold this job—or any other in the government—for very long. When inspecting a program, they must be immune from the desire to take the program over. They should not even want to stay for the whole course of the Administration, for if their career

'Locked deep in the nucleus of each department and civil servant, determining behavior as reliably as DNA, is the double-helix of Survival.'

people who work not for any department but for the President and his staff.

As President, Carter needs an independent reporting group on his White House staff. It might mean putting a few more people on the payroll, but it would also mean he could transfer real authority to the departments without having to scramble to recover it later on. Carter does not want a White House janissariat; he can avoid it if he has a reporting staff.

In choosing the people to do this, he should bear two qualifications in mind.

First are the skills. The President needs people who can go out and inspect government programs at the delivery end. Their inquiries should not be those of either a newspaperman or an academic, but rather a combination of the best of both. The newspaperman is happy when he gets the facts straight, the scholar sometimes forgets to get the facts at all, while one of the President's reporters should be able to give him both—facts and interpretation, detail and analysis, forest and trees. And when it is over, they should not inter their findings in jargon, but write them up in a form the President and his assist-

interests lie elsewhere than the White House they will be better able to cope with the subtler predicaments of life there.

In theory, any President wants to hear it all—the good news and the bad. He knows that is what he must hear. He will tell his assistants so. Everyone will believe it—in theory.

But there will come times when the President, like any human being, will get tired. Congress will be rebellious, the Rhodesians will be restless, and Amy will be in trouble at school. At just that moment, Carter will not be dying to hear about the latest flop in crime control. If his assistants hope to be eight-year men in the White House, they will learn when to lay off. They will learn to spare him the bad news when he wants to be spared.

To some extent such tact is a godsend. But there can be such a thing as too much consideration. The President can let himself be misled, unless he takes steps beforehand to see that he keeps getting all the news, even when he doesn't want it—just as he must schedule regular bouts of physical exercise. It will be harder to put off the PE instructor if he has a 7:30 appointment each morning, and it will be harder to ignore the bad news if he hires people to bring it. The same

people—and the PE teacher too—will keep coming, despite the President's moods and favor, if their careers and hopes are not wholly bound up in his pleasure.

Hiring such a temporary staff is more troublesome than appointing Secretaries and special assistants who will stay for the duration, but there are ways to do it. At the Peace Corps—the one branch of the government that had a reporting staff during the 1960s—the main source of talent was journalists, hired on a free-lance basis. Journalists need have no monopoly on the field; the reporters could also be lawyers, economists, academics, or anyone else with the skills and the cast of mind for the job. The main requirement is that they be *something* other than career civil servants.

This is not such a modest proposal. It will be tricky to set up and it will sit ill with the Secretaries. It may sit ill with many in the White House, too, for some of their grand ideas will turn to dross when enacted.

In fact, Carter doesn't need to bother with it at all. He can just delegate authority, wait two years, and then pull out Bob Haldeman's blueprints from some dusty closet at the White House and figure out how to grab hold of the departments once again. ■

Answers to the December puzzle:



The Washington Monthly/January 1977

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all together

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WM 30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1977

Secretary Schlesinger

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: WOOD USE -- ENERGY

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WASHINGTON

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A. R. SHIRLEY
DIRECTOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Georgia Forestry Commission

BOX 819 MACON, GEORGIA 31202

November 21, 1977

HENRY E. WILLIAMS
Chairman, Woodbine
T. FELTON DENNEY
Carrollton
E. ELEY FRAZER, III
Albany
JIM L. GILLIS, Jr.
Soperton
ROBERT SIMPSON, III
Lakeland

Honorable James E. Carter
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

*To Jim Schlesinger -
Give me a one-page
summary of wood use and
potential. Best type home/
Commercial wood burners &
R&D program re wood as
energy source J.C.*

It was a real honor and privilege to visit with you and participate in the tree planting ceremony on the White House grounds November 17, 1977.

As per your request for additional information on wood for energy, we are pleased to enclose a statement on Georgia's and the Nation's wood energy resource prepared by the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service.

We are really excited over the importance of wood for energy. Recent technological advances in harvesting, processing and combustion techniques will make possible the use of wood and wood waste as a valuable source of energy for industrial, institutional and other uses.

The South, New England, Lake States and Pacific Northwest all have wood of the waste category to make a sizeable contribution to their energy needs on a continuing basis.

Georgia Tech Experiment Station officials are knowledgeable and have plans for a major contribution in this effort. The U. S. Forest Service is also enthusiastic and is cooperating on a wood for energy program. Forests are renewable and expandable.

Sincerely,

Ray Shirley
Ray Shirley
Director

RS:mjt

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Tom Stelson
Mr. John R. McGuire

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GEORGIA'S WOOD ENERGY RESOURCE

I. Introduction

Georgia imports (foreign and domestic) about 97% of its energy at a cost of over \$3 billion annually.

Considerable effort is being spent in investigating the potential of wood as an energy source for business, industry and residences. A pilot wood energy center has been proposed at Georgia Tech to further and intensify this effort.

At present, it is economically feasible to combust wood in many industrial operations. With increasing natural gas costs, economic comparisons with it and other fuels are competitive.

Estimates of available supplies of wood in Georgia of annual wood wastes, and cull timber could supply 48 million barrels of oil equivalent annually without affecting wood for conventional uses. This volume was derived from conservative estimates utilizing 10% logging wastes, 10% of cull trees, 25% of excess annual growth and 50% processing plant wood wastes would be available for wood energy. This energy represents an equivalent value of \$330 million annually that could stay in Georgia's economy.

Environment

Wood has no sulphur and when combusted with gasification systems, produces little particulate emissions. With careful forest harvesting techniques, environmental impacts on the land itself can be controlled.

II State of Wood Burning Technology

Direct Firing Systems:

Refuse Boilers - Conventional systems recover only about 55% of the energy from wood waste as steam is generated for on-site use.

Energex, Inc. has developed a wood burning system which combusts wood more cleanly than refuse boilers.

Wood Fired Boilers - Wood burning in boilers designed to burn coal is being attempted in some locations. However, there are few coal type boilers in the southeast which can burn chips.

Indirect Firing Methods:

Pyrolysis - Wood can be converted into oil, gas and/or char through pyrolysis (degradation of wood in an oxygen poor environment). Pyrolytic oil is somewhat similar to petroleum in combustion characteristics, and contains about 75% as much energy. Pyrolytic gas yields about 20% to 40% of the energy of natural gas. Char is high in carbon. By pyrolyzing wood, approximately 90% of its energy can be recovered, versus 55% in refuse boilers.

Wood Gasification - Gasification of wood is a special type of pyrolysis. In this process, wood is converted almost completely to a combustible gas. Only about 1% to 3% of the wood remains as ash, and the wood gas burns cleanly.

Gasification offers the benefit of producing a clean fuel which may be used in boilers and dryers. Gasification units can probably be made simple and reliable enough to permit practical retrofit of existing boilers and dryers. Gasification allows approximately 90% of the energy in wood to be recovered in the end use combustion process.

Pelletization of Wood:

Wood as a fuel is difficult to handle and ship unless some processing takes place. One recent development involves wood pellets. These pellets can be easily handled, stored safely without spontaneous combustion, and have a uniform energy content. They are approximately 2½ times as dense as wood chips and consequently cost less to ship.

Supplies - Wood resources that might be available for use as an energy source are listed. From that potential supply, estimates are made of practically available wood.

1. 10% of the in-forest residues, including tops, limbs, defective stem portions, needles, etc. might be utilized.
2. 50% of the residues (sawdust, bark, etc.) that are generated in primary processing of wood. These wastes are already aggregated at processing sites.
3. It is assumed that 25% of the excess growth might be utilized on a realistic basis for wood energy.
4. 10% of the cull trees in the forest might be utilized for wood energy.

Forest resources are renewable and expandable.

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Georgia's Supply of Wood

Total Annual Growth	24,000,000 cords
Total Annual Tree Removal	14,000,000 cords
Total Annual Excess Growth	10,000,000 cords

Wood for Energy (Potential)

In-Forest wastes (from annual trees harvested)	4,378,800 cords
Wastes from wood processing	3,433,760 cords
Annual excess growth	10,000,000 cords
Cull Timber	<u>36,000,000 cords</u>
TOTAL	53,812,560 cords

Estimate of Present Availability on Continuous Basis

10% of in-forest wastes	437,857 cords
50% of processing wastes	1,716,800 cords
25% of excess growth	2,500,000 cords
10% of cull trees	<u>3,600,000 cords</u>
TOTAL	8,254,657 cords

Total = 277.4 trillion BTU = 48 million Bbls. of #2 oil.

Wood Energy Conversion Facts

Green wood is 50% moisture (by weight)

1 pound of dry wood will provide up to about 8,000 BTU

cord of green wood will provide approximately 32,400,000 BTU (would run a typical carpet dryer for 3 hours)

1 cord of green wood is equivalent to 5.5 bbls. of #2 fuel oil

1 gallon of #2 fuel oil is valued at 37 cents

1 cord of green wood has an energy value of \$85 compared to #2 fuel oil

1 cord of green wood has an energy value of \$39 compared to natural gas at \$1.26 per million BTU

1 cord of green wood has the energy content of 1.35 tons of coal

1 cord of green wood has an energy value of \$63 compared to coal at \$47 per ton

*Carpet
manufacturing
plant →*

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for Preservation Purposes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

NOV 23 1977



The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was a great privilege for me to participate with you and Mrs. Carter in the planting of a tree on the White House grounds.

At your request Ray Shirley and I have prepared coordinated reports on the potential for the use of wood for energy. Ray's report covers the availability and economics of wood in Georgia that can be used for energy. He also addresses the energy conversion processes, environmental considerations, and the need for a Wood Energy Center in Georgia.

My report, attached, covers the availability of wood for energy on a national basis, the favorable impact that wood can have on our national energy budget, and some examples of the types of residue wood that can be used for energy.

Wood was once a major source of energy for the United States. It can again make a significant contribution, especially in rural America where homes, farms, and small industries can be made partially or wholly independent of fossil fuels. In addition, the wood-using industries have a unique opportunity to become energy self-sufficient.

The use of wood for energy has several indirect benefits; it provides a market for defective trees, for logging wastes, and for small low-quality trees that should be harvested to increase the vitality and value of forests.

The Forest Service, with other agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture, participates cooperatively with the Department of Energy on RD&A programs. These programs are being carried out under a special Memorandum of Understanding between the two Departments.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. MCGUIRE
Chief

Enclosure